
CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INC.

AFFILIATED

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES, INC.

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"I have found that usually adults, no matter how pressing their situation may be, can speak for themselves or find others to plead for them. That is not true with dependent children. Their age and weakness prevents them from being articulate."—HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN

League's Campaign Progresses

IN the educational and finance campaign which the Child Welfare League of America has been conducting since the establishment of individual memberships at its annual meeting last June, 1,205 memberships, and contributions totalling \$43,136 have already been secured or pledged to maintain and increase the League's budget for 1936 and 1937. Campaign activities are still under way or contemplated in a number of communities.

The total amount received so far is inclusive of gifts from the Commonwealth Fund, the Children's Fund of Michigan, and several other foundations. The Commonwealth Fund has appropriated \$24,000, covering a four-year period, to provide a pediatrician on the League's field staff; only the portion of its grant for the first two years is included in the \$43,136. The Children's Fund of Michigan has con-

tributed \$3,000. Also included are a number of increases in payments by member organizations, and contributions from outside organizations, a number of which have sent applications for membership as a result of interest aroused by the campaign.

The League wishes to make the best possible report at the delegates' dinner, which takes place at Atlantic City on May 26, and at the annual meeting on May 28. It wants all the members and contributors it can secure, and it wishes to secure them from communities as widely distributed as possible. It hopes that still other organizations will increase the amount of their contributions.

CAMPAIGNING is now active in New York, Boston and New Haven. Activities are soon to begin in

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Needs of Children in Relief Families

GAY B. SHEPPERSON

(Portion of address given by Miss Shepperson, Administrator, Works Progress Administration of Georgia, at Southern Regional Conference of Child Welfare League of America, Atlanta, February 7, 1936.)

I HAVE been asked to speak on the needs of children in relief families, and I have construed this to mean many of the needs of children as we have come to understand them through the Relief Administration—and further, not only the needs of children in relief families but of all children affected in the community, whether on relief or not.

We have discovered barriers which, if removed, would affect masses of people and open the way to self development. I refer to the general health, education, and economic problems of this State, and I

shall therefore deal with the problems of masses rather than those of the individual, for I am convinced that the removal of these conditions is the immediate task, and that, as remedies are applied, thousands of individuals now in need have within themselves the power to recuperate. . . .

Now, what are these needs of children as we know them through the Relief Administration? We have tried to make a record which would give you accurate information, but it is only partially complete. There is now under process of development a WPA project, supervised by the State Welfare Department, which is engaged in a careful study of all the case records

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League's Campaign Progresses

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Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Milwaukee. Several smaller communities are recruiting memberships, and others expect to participate.

Several meetings have been held or are planned in Westchester County, New York. A luncheon in Yonkers was given by Mrs. William Travers Jerome, Jr., on April 13. In Larchmont Mrs. Harriet Seymour gave a tea in honor of the League on April 15. C. C. Carstens spoke at Mrs. Jerome's luncheon, and Leonard Mayo, at the Larchmont tea. Mr. Carstens also discussed the League's program at a meeting of the Hudson River Junior Service League in Tarrytown on May 8. The following are members of the Westchester Committee: Mrs. Paul Revere Reynolds, Scarsdale, chairman; Mrs. William L. Bradley, Pelham; Mrs. George W. Baekeland, Scarsdale; Mrs. William Travers Jerome, Jr., Yonkers; Mrs. Arthur W. Lawrence, Mt. Kisco; Mrs. Max J. H. Rossbach, White Plains; Mrs. Charles J. Stewart, Bronxville; Mrs. T. H. Tenney, Pelham; and Mrs. John Tyssowski, Dobbs Ferry.

The New York Committee has held a number of meetings. On May 6 one of the members, Mrs. Jerome H. Simons, who is president of the Junior League for Problem Children, gave a luncheon at the Hotel Astor at which the League's program was explained by Mr. Carstens. Those present were representatives of Jewish organizations, including the Hebrew Day Nursery, the Manhattan League of the Hebrew Kindergarten and Infants' Home, the Shield of David, the Godmothers' League and the Infants' Welfare League.

The New Haven campaign got under way on April 21. C. W. Areson met with a group of thirty persons who are interested in work for children and will make up the New Haven Committee. Mrs. Harold Burr has accepted the chairmanship. Mrs. Edith Valet Cook, executive secretary of the Connecticut Child Welfare Association, and Byron T. Hacker, director of the Children's Community Center, are among the active members of the committee.

AMONG those recently accepting membership on the League's National Committee on Child Welfare are Mrs. Tadini Bacigalupi, San Francisco; Mrs. Albert Crutcher, Los Angeles; Dr. William Palmer Lucas, San Francisco; and Mrs. Ruth F. Sherman, Palm Springs, California.

Atlantic City Program News

THE speaker at the luncheon of the Child Welfare League of America in Atlantic City on Wednesday, May 27, will be Dr. Edith Abbott, dean of the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago. Cheney C. Jones, superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, Boston, will preside.

At the annual dinner meeting of the League on Thursday, May 28, Jacob Kepecs, president of the League, will speak on "Child Care in Contemporary Social Work." C. C. Carstens will present the report of the executive director.

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, will be the speaker at a luncheon meeting of the National Federation of Day Nurseries on Friday, May 29. Her subject will be "The Day Nursery in a Community Child Welfare Program." Mrs. Paul B. Welles, president of the Federation, will preside.

Campaign Report at League Dinner

EACH year during the National Conference of Social Work the Child Welfare League of America arranges an informal dinner meeting for its board of directors and executives and delegates of League member agencies. This year the meeting, to be held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Atlantic City on Tuesday, May 26, will be chiefly devoted to a report upon the League's educational and finance program. Francis Biddle, of Philadelphia, chairman of the League's National Committee on Child Welfare, will preside.

An invitation to attend this meeting is extended to those affiliated with the campaign—members of the National Committee on Child Welfare and its executive committee, the National Social Workers Committee, and chairmen and members of local campaign committees of the League.

Tickets for this dinner meeting will be sold at the League's booth in Consultation Center, the Auditorium, Atlantic City. (Tickets for the annual dinner meeting of the League, Thursday, May 28, will be sold at the regular Conference ticket booth.)

Young Children in European Countries

MARY DABNEY DAVIS

(Dr. Davis is specialist, nursery-kindergarten-primary education, Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior; and member, advisory board, National Federation of Day Nurseries.)

LOOKING far afield sometimes helps to give a perspective to our own work, and the result may be both encouraging and suggestive. This may be the case with two outstanding ideas that a visit to European countries emphasizes in regard to young children. The first is the genuine national concern for their welfare, and the second is the effort to bring into cooperation all types of service provided for the children's physical health and education and for family welfare.

A healthy population, one increasing in size and one instructed early in national ideals, is a generally accepted goal. In one way or another each country contributes to the welfare and educational programs for young children, both financially and with some form of supervision to assure standards.

In actual size most of the European countries are comparable with our individual states, and their national and local administrative problems in regard

to young children seem more comparable with those of our states than of our nation.

BELGIUM subsidizes a privately controlled welfare organization to care for young children, particularly those from underprivileged families. The program includes infants and young children to the age of three when municipal kindergartens receive them, and also carries responsibility for school lunches, summer camps, pre-parental instruction, and other such services for older children.

Italy subsidizes a national organization for the protection of mothers and children with an annual fund raised largely by taxes upon bachelors and amusement resorts. The organization coordinates the administration of privately supported societies serving mothers and children, grants financial aid, guides the programs and helps extend them into rural areas.

In the Soviet Union the Commissariat of Health is responsible for the health and educational care of

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The Olympians

KENNETH GRAHAME

(The following Prologue is reprinted from *The Golden Age*, by Kenneth Grahame, by special permission of the publisher, Dodd, Mead and Company, New York.)

LOOKING back to those days of old, ere the gate shut to behind me, I can see now that to children with a proper equipment of parents these things would have worn a different aspect. But to those whose nearest were aunts and uncles, a special attitude of mind may be allowed. They treated us, indeed, with kindness enough as to the needs of the flesh, but after that with indifference (an indifference, as I recognize, the result of a certain stupidity), and therewith the commonplace conviction that your child is merely animal. At a very early age I remember realising in a quite impersonal and kindly way the existence of that stupidity, and its tremendous influence in the world; while there grew up in me, as in the parallel case of Caliban upon Setebos, a vague sense of a ruling power, wilful, and freakish, and prone to the practice of vagaries—"just choosing so": as, for instance, the giving of authority over us to these hopeless and incapable creatures, when

it might far more reasonably have been given to ourselves over them. These elders, our betters by a trick of chance, commanded no respect, but only a certain blend of envy—of their good luck—and pity—for their inability to make use of it. Indeed, it was one of the most hopeless features in their character (when we troubled ourselves to waste a thought on them: which wasn't often) that, having absolute licence to indulge in the pleasures of life, they could get no good of it. They might dabble in the pond all day, hunt the chickens, climb trees in the most uncompromising Sunday clothes; they were free to issue forth and buy gunpowder in the full eye of the sun—free to fire cannons and explode mines on the lawn: yet they never did any one of these things. No irresistible Energy haled them to church o' Sundays; yet they went there regularly of their own accord, though they betrayed no greater delight in the experience than ourselves.

On the whole, the existence of these Olympians seemed to be entirely void of interests, even as their

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BULLETIN

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C. C. CARSTENS, Editor
FLORENCE M. PHARO, Assistant Editor

The Bulletin is in large measure a Forum for discussion in print of child welfare problems. Endorsement does not necessarily go with the printing of opinions expressed over a signature.

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The Day Nursery

IN the United States the first day nursery was opened in New York City in 1854. The second, which opened in Troy, New York, in 1858 and is known as the "Troy Day Home," is the oldest one operating continuously. It is a member of the National Federation of Day Nurseries. The third, the "First Day Nursery," was organized in Philadelphia in 1863, and today, combined with the "Sunnyside Day Nursery," is in the active membership of the Federation and of the Child Welfare League of America.

Day nurseries are important units for giving emergency help to families in the care of their children. In spite of the fact that there has been perhaps a greater mortality of nurseries than of other child-caring organizations, there are at the present time upwards of seven hundred of these organizations in the United States.

When the mother is ill, or another baby is expected, when the circumstances of the family require that she must be the breadwinner for a period, and the resources of the community have not been organized or are inadequate to make suitable provision for the children at home, the nursery comes forward with its plan of care.

In common with other children's organizations, most nurseries grew up without much consideration of the part that they should play in the whole scheme of community organization. This is still true in certain communities, but many boards of directors of day nurseries are now studying the functions of the nursery in relation to all the other services to children in their respective communities, and having equipped themselves with social service, are asking, "Where do we go from here?"

During the last decade certain day nurseries have become nursery schools, with professional equip-

ment for the training of young children. The federal government has provided funds from its allotments for relief to equip such schools with trained personnel. It is to be hoped that many of these will be absorbed into the educational program of their respective cities when relief funds are no longer available for this purpose.

Probably all day nurseries should not become nursery schools, but a larger proportion of them should equip themselves for this service. Some of the day nurseries might also with profit consider the advantages of foster day care instead of the use of an institution for nursery service.

The question, then, before a day nursery board is threefold: Shall our nursery become a nursery school; shall it reshape its program and undertake foster day care; or is it most advantageous for us to go on with the form of service that we have been rendering?

—C. C. CARSTENS

The Olympians

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movements were confined and slow, and their habits stereotyped and senseless. To anything but appearances they were blind. For them the orchard (a place elf-haunted, wonderful!) simply produced so many apples and cherries: or it didn't—when the failures of Nature were not infrequently ascribed to us. They never set foot within fir-wood or hazel-copse, nor dreamt of the marvels hid therein. The mysterious sources, sources as of old Nile, that fed the duck-pond had no magic for them. They were unaware of Indians, nor recked they anything of bison or of pirates (with pistols!), though the whole place swarmed with such portents. They cared not to explore for robbers' caves, nor dig for hidden treasure. Perhaps, indeed, it was one of their best qualities that they spent the greater part of their time stuffily indoors.

To be sure there was an exception in the curate, who would receive, unblenching, the information that the meadow beyond the orchard was a prairie studded with herds of buffalo, which it was our delight, moccasined and tomahawked, to ride down with those whoops that announce the scenting of blood. He neither laughed nor sneered, as the Olympians would have done; but, possessed of a serious idiosyncrasy, he would contribute such lots of valuable suggestion as to the pursuit of this particular sort of big game that, as it seemed to us, his mature age and eminent position could scarce have

been attained without a practical knowledge of the creature in its native lair. Then, too, he was always ready to constitute himself a hostile army or a band of marauding Indians on the shortest possible notice: in brief, a distinctly able man, with talents, so far as we could judge, immensely above the majority. I trust he is a bishop by this time. He had all the necessary qualifications, as we knew.

These strange folk had visitors sometimes—stiff and colourless Olympians like themselves, equally without vital interests and intelligent pursuits: emerging out of the clouds, and passing away again to drag on an aimless existence somewhere beyond our ken. Then brute force was pitilessly applied. We were captured, washed, and forced into clean collars: silently submitting as was our wont, with more contempt than anger. Anon, with unctuous hair and faces stiffened in a conventional grin, we sat and listened to the usual platitudes. How could reasonable people spend their precious time so? That was ever our wonder as we bounded forth at last: to the old clay-pit to make pots, or to hunt bears among the hazels.

It was perennial matter for amazement how these Olympians would talk over our heads—during meals, for instance—of this or the other social or political inanity, under the delusion that these pale phantasms of reality were among the importances of life. We *illuminati*, eating silently, our heads full of plans and conspiracies, could have told them what real life was. We had just left it outside, and were all on fire to get back to it. Of course we didn't waste the revelation on them: the futility of imparting our ideas had long been demonstrated. One in thought and purpose, linked by the necessity of combating one hostile fate, a power antagonistic ever—a power we lived to evade—we had no confidants save ourselves. This strange anæmic order of beings was further removed from us, in fact, than the kindly beasts who shared our natural existence in the sun. The estrangement was fortified by an abiding sense of injustice, arising from the refusal of the Olympians ever to defend, to retract, to admit themselves in the wrong, or to accept similar concessions on our part. For instance, when I flung the cat out of an upper window (though I did it from no ill-feeling, and it didn't hurt the cat), I was ready, after a moment's reflection, to own I was wrong, as a gentleman should. But was the matter allowed to end there? I trow not. Again, when Harold was locked up in his room all day, for assault and battery upon a neighbour's pig—an action he would have

scorned: being indeed on the friendliest terms with the porker in question—there was no handsome expression of regret on the discovery of the real culprit. What Harold had felt was not so much the imprisonment—indeed, he had very soon escaped by the window, with assistance from his allies, and had only gone back in time for his release—as the Olympian habit. A word would have set all right; but of course that word was never spoken.

Well! The Olympians are all past and gone. Somehow the sun does not seem to shine so brightly as it used; the trackless meadows of old time have shrunk and dwindled away to a few poor acres. A saddening doubt, a dull suspicion, creeps over me. *Et in Arcadia ego*—I certainly did once inhabit Arcady. Can it be that I also have become an Olympian?

Young Children in European Countries

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children to the age of three, and then the Commissariat of Education assumes the responsibility. There are nurses and teachers on the staffs of both the nurseries and kindergartens, and the trained workers are prepared in the fields of physical health, mental guidance, and social welfare. Curricula and programs devised by either department are submitted to the other for comment. The plan is to permit no gap in the appropriate services for children from infancy on through school life.

In Great Britain the work of the Ministry of Health for infants terminates at the age of two, and compulsory education under the Ministry of Education begins at the age of five. The Ministry of Health estimates that 80 to 90 per cent of the children are born healthy, but at the age of five, 35 to 40 per cent bear physical defects that could have been prevented or cured. The nursery school program is considered especially fitted to bridge the gap adequately since it may enroll children at the age of two, and carries a full-day program including the careful supervision of health, nutrition and parent guidance.

Experimental centers are now at work testing the values of the nursery school type of program for children from two through the age of eight. Treating the period of childhood from two to eight years as a unit is regarded favorably. The program follows the child through the period of social adjustment which follows his babyhood, and guides his active mental development from the questions of

what everything is, through the *why* of his experiences and the growth of mental skills needed for a control of one's self and one's environment.

At this point it is rather interesting to note that committees are at work in a few of our states and communities to consider coordinated health and educational programs for young children, and at least one group is thinking in terms of the ages from two to eight as a unit.

CONTINUITY in the health and educational service for needy children in European countries is furthered materially by the preparation of teachers, matrons and administrators in both fields of work. In Czechoslovakia and England young girls of high school age are accepted in nursery schools and kindergartens as aides. This experience helps them prepare for the work of nursemaids, for parenthood, or, in some cases, teaching ability has been discovered and the girls have gone on to teacher preparation institutions.

Here again it may be of interest to know that in New York City under the National Youth Administration, a number of high school girls are giving half-day aide's service in kindergartens and kindergarten extension classes. Among the values of this project is the possible discovery of interest in and ability for teaching.

Among other European projects in which the welfare of young children is considered are housing schemes for people having low incomes, convalescent homes, summer camps and health clinics which both treat the child and parent and instruct the parent in proper care of the child. Much is done to promote interest in child welfare and education through graphic posters, exhibitions, illustrated record booklets of child development, and demonstrations. These programs are carried directly to the parents in all the countries. England, in addition, carries the program to the voters in terms of the national economy effected by providing adequate supervision and protection at an early age.

\$100,000

IN order to maintain and increase its services the Child Welfare League of America is seeking \$100,000 through individual memberships of three types: *Donors*, \$100 and over; *Sustaining*, \$50 to \$99; and *Contributing*, \$5 to \$49. Checks are payable to J. G. Harbord, Treasurer, Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 130 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y.

Needs of Children in Relief Families

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of families receiving relief. This will give us a clearer picture when completed, but through our statistical division we have some information which is pertinent and reliable as far as it goes.

In October, 1934, there were 100,634 families who received relief—a little under the peak load which came in November, 1934. In October, we know, there were:

1. 396,085 persons in these families.
2. 57,036 were children under six years of age.
3. 126,352 were of school age from six to seventeen years.
4. 46 per cent were under eighteen years.
5. 14 per cent of the total were between eighteen and twenty-five years.
6. A total of 60 per cent of all people on relief that month were under twenty-five years.

These proportions have been carried through the entire relief period of two and a half years.

In the spring of 1935, through our medical service division, and in cooperation with local medical and health officials, physical examinations were given to nearly all workers or breadwinners.

1. 59,817 wage earners were examined.
2. 90.4 per cent were found to have physical defects (these figures do not include Atlanta).
3. 2,793 of those examined were under twenty years.
4. Of the 2,793, 60 per cent had physical defects.
5. Of this same group, 37 per cent had defective teeth; 15 per cent, defective vision; 14 per cent, heart defects; 7 per cent, abnormal blood pressure; 10 had tuberculosis; and 37, venereal disease.

In making a study of medical care given relief clients in 16 rural counties in the fall of 1934, it was found physicians and dentists were so scarce that in one county 4,000 people were dependent upon one physician; 11,800 people in another county were served by one dentist; and 12 of these 16 counties had no local hospital or clinic facilities; four had no health officer; and three counties had no graduate nurse in the county except those provided through the FERA project. Pellagra and malaria were widespread. Tuberculosis and hookworm were serious health problems.

Later medical examinations were given to all persons in families in three counties, chosen from different parts of the State.

1. 5,000 persons were examined, 64 per cent white and 36 per cent colored.
2. 95 per cent of this group were living in residences in which sanitation was poor.

3. 2,614 persons had died in the families represented.
4. 52 per cent of the 5,000 were without milk as a diet.
5. Only one-half had normal vision.
6. 14 per cent of all children born in families in one county were stillborn.
7. Tuberculosis, hookworm, malaria, pellagra were the greatest causes of sickness and deaths—all preventable.
8. More than 25 per cent of these people were children under sixteen years.

As relief workers we have been concerned about these health conditions; again let me say, not just for families on relief, but for *all families*. In cooperation with the county, city and State officials, nearly \$9,000,000 has been spent by the Federal Government; 109,000 acres of malaria-infected areas have been drained; 24,000 sanitary privies have been built; 66 projects for the eradication and control of disease bearers and pests have been prosecuted. For the first time in its history, every county in the State has been provided with public health nursing services, engaged in a child hygiene program, tuberculosis control, inoculation for the prevention of disease, and so forth. The death rate for this State was reported by the State health officer to have dropped greatly during 1935.

But what about the future health program? That is our greatest concern. The people in every community are more conscious of health needs than ever before. There are evidences of it. The people are going to demand better physical care.

BUT there were also educational conditions to consider. In February, 1935, the educational attainments of 60,000 wage earners were tabulated.

1. Nearly 1,000 were under 18 years. 6 per cent of these youths had had no education. The median of the white group under 18 years was the 5th grade; of the negroes, the 4th grade.
2. 15 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 25. 5 per cent had had no education.
3. In the adult group from 25 to 54 years, 40,000, 10 per cent had had no education.
4. The median age for all groups of colored was the 4th grade, and for the white, the 6th.

Some of the factors contributory to low educational standards for families on relief also affect other children. We have made no study of contributory factors, but it is apparent that some of them are requirements of certain fees for attending public school, lack of textbooks, low incomes resulting in inadequately clothed children, malnutrition, illness, lack of provisions to encourage or enforce school attendance.

We have found our children without facilities for

any kind of recreation. Leaders in nearly every community have demanded gymnasiums, community buildings, parks, athletic fields, *et cetera*, and now, through the WPA, a cooperative recreation service with city and county officials is being provided, with trained recreation leaders. Civic organizations of men and women are supporting this program.

In order to improve educational and recreational opportunities, the Federal Government has spent under its relief program nearly \$8,000,000. Over 1,100 school houses have been built. With nearly 2,000 teachers on projects, 40,000 people have been taught the "three R's." Nursery schools have been established in every section of the State; and vocational teachers are educating the handicapped. These workers have been trained in instruction by specialists from the Department of Education and the Georgia University System. The Library Commission has cooperated in supervising 106 libraries, mostly extensions into the rural communities where such services are greatly in demand.

One of the most serious problems in the State is that of the young people who have had to leave college or high school—and many others leaving before high school for economic reasons. Through the Federal program, 2,600 students have been returned to college; 4,500 youths returned to high school; and nearly 10,000 young people, through the NYA, will shortly be given a chance to work in some occupation where they can be trained for a trade or profession.

We believe that lack of any skill in the great majority of our workers has handicapped their recovery. Of all workers in March, 1935, 68 per cent were unskilled. A slightly higher percentage of the negroes was unskilled than the whites. Lack of skill, however, can be noted even among the so-called "skilled group." Nurses who are graduates from hospitals have had to be trained on the project by qualified supervisors for public health nursing; teachers in need have been sent to teachers' institutes each summer in order to do their work effectively.

The same thing may be said regarding a number of trades. Recognition of standards of skill, and pride in workmanship, are yet to be obtained by many of the workers we know. Our educational system has not provided vocational or professional training for the great masses of our people. Many of our unskilled families on relief have been itinerant day laborers moving their families every few months,

seeking a way to keep alive—children out of school, no security in a permanent job, finally resulting in family disintegration and loss of responsibility for being a good citizen.

In the spring of 1934, 13,000 agricultural workers were supplied with sufficient funds by the ERA to rent land, buy implements and good seed. Trained agriculturists taught them how to farm. Eighteen months later, 85 per cent of them are "making good." By that I mean they have repaid the advances from the FERA, are out of debt, produced good crops, children remained in school, physical defects are mostly corrected. The families might still be among the "unskilled workers"—but the difference is, they have been taught *how*, as well as given the means for investment.

There are some families with children receiving relief which should be provided for otherwise than through work relief. I refer to women with children. In May, 1935, we made a study of 20,000 women workers; 12,000 of these women breadwinners were mothers with small children. When we had direct relief, they did not work; local funds are too inadequate to care properly for them (there are no State funds).

We have people working for us who are too old. We have physically disabled workers—adults and youths—on the WPA. There is no other way for them to earn their living. The State has made no provision for this class and for many others unable to work. Local funds are inadequate. However, the cities and counties have greatly increased their appropriations for relief: there is twelve times more money appropriated in Savannah than ever before; the same, to a lesser degree, is true in Atlanta; other cities, large and small, have increased their appropriations.

Where formerly some county commissioners levied only one-tenth of the pauper tax provided by law, many counties have increased this tax to the maximum, but property for tax purposes is limited. The vast sum of \$65,000,000 spent by the Federal Government in this State, and the partial results obtained, indicate not only the magnitude of cost of curative measures but that of preventive as well. I believe the people of this State have a better understanding of social and economic needs than ever before; that there is a determination to improve such conditions; and that the need is recognized of meeting the cost not only through local tax funds but through State and Federal support also.

I HAVE attempted only to cover some of the most obvious needs of children in Georgia, and, I suppose, everywhere—and that, inadequately—but of one thing we are certain, we know more now about people in distress than ever before; and, I hope, we have "grown up" to a higher sense of responsibility to use this knowledge. We have walked in places strange to us—not with just the "poor" but with our friends and neighbors in distress—a more intimate glimpse of what it means to be "underprivileged."

Higher officials, representatives of the people, have taken us into their confidence. We are co-workers with them in a way that few of us have known heretofore. We find them sincere, interested, understanding, determined to improve the condition of our people—not all of them, of course, but there will be more of such representatives, and more interest and action, because the people concerned, the voters, are more aware.

Circumstances are more favorable now than ever before to change conditions referred to in this discussion. Specifically, we should achieve larger appropriations for health, public education and social security than have heretofore been thought of. Only money, coupled with proper leadership, can secure the necessary results.

The Rôle of Mother

"THERE may be a question as to whether a child must be cared for by a mother in order to insure the normal development of the social personality. The answer is probably, *yes*. However, by 'mother' is meant not necessarily that woman who conceived and bore him, although we may finally determine that there are good reasons why it should be this mother and no other. But it should be some individual who administers to the child with loving care continuously throughout his early years because that child satisfies a special emotional need in that adult. Only by the continuous expenditure of love by the mother for the child does the child become assured that there are not exclusively dangerous and hostile elements in the world. If such a continuous care is not given to the child, his notions of the threatening forces become overwhelming and he defends himself with aggressive behavior. If there is such a loving person, the child accepts the checks on his emotional life, incorporates them into the structure of his personality and super-ego, which become modified according to the pattern of the loving person."

—DR. LORETTA BENDER